CHEVROLET

Today - Cherrolet announces

THE GREATEST CHEVROLET IN CHEVROLET HISTORY

Today, Chevrolet presents the Greatest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History—smoother, faster, better to look at—with beautiful new lines by Fisher.

And improvements which contribute to every phase of comfort, performance, economy and safety!

An improved six-cylinder valve-in-head motor, with its capacity increased to 54 horsepower, four Delco-Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers, fully-enclosed internal-expanding, weather-proof brakes; a new fast gasoline gauge; heavier and stronger rear axle; Fisher non-glare windshield; larger tires—these are typical of the many improvements found throughout the entire design of this greatest of Chevrolets.

But most impressive of all—this smoother, faster, better-to-look-at Chevrolet is available

at extremely reduced prices!

During 1928 more than a million three hundred thousand persons bought six-cylinder Chevrolets. This enormous volume has made possible many savings in the Chevrolet factories—and in keeping with its long-established policy, Chevrolet is sharing these savings with the public. No written description can do justice to the extra value and quality provided in this new car. Visit your Chevrolet dealer—see this car—check its new features—ride in it—and judge for yourself the sensational value it represents.

The ROADSTER	$495	The CLUB SEDAN	$625
The SPORT ROADSTER	$525	The SEDAN	$675
The PHAETON	$495	The SEDAN DELIVERY	$595
The COACH	$565	The LIGHT DELIVERY Chassis	$365
The COUPE	$565	The 1½ TON Chassis	$525
The SPORT COUPE	$625	The 1½ TON Chassis With Cab	$625

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Moses Motor Company

Appomattox, Virginia

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In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt

$1.50 per annum in advance

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Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements 50c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements — 70c per inch each insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1929

Virginia's Law Makers

The General Assembly convened yesterday for a busy session with renewed and enlarged powers under the amendments to the constitution.

The State's finances have grown from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000 in recent years and this immense budget before the representatives of the people will have to be passed upon.

The tax question will, as usual, consume much of the time as new evidences of taxation are sought out for assessment.

Action on the reports of the various commissions and the confirmation of the governor's new appointees to office will come up.

No bills effecting the counties and cities should become a law until published two weeks in the county or city paper effected. This will afford an opportunity for the folk at home to appear for or against the proposed law.

The immense fund of the State Highway Department and its allocation scheme will, no doubt require the attention of the solons. The statute requiring litigants to sue this department in Richmond Court is unjust, unreasonable and a hardship on every citizen, who seeks to redress the public wrongs of a state officer. How much easier would it be for an officer to attend court where the cause of action arose than to force all litigants and witnesses to go to Richmond court for a hearing? Moreover a great saving in the State's expense account would be accomplished by the change.

We like to go to Richmond, but not to try cases which properly belong to the Circuit Court of Appomattox.

Especially is this hardship true in transactions with the State Highway Department which is operating practically in every magisterial district of the State.

Service, justice and equality without undue hardships will commend itself to the lawmakers in all public servants.

This Week

by **Arthur Brisbane**

Gay New Year Eve.
200 Miles An Hour.
What Business, Mr. Edison?
The Wonderful Automobile.

THUS learned Professor James Mackaye, of Dartmouth, brings forth a new theory of the universe, pushing Einstein and relativity into the background.

The universe possesses a radiation of super-frequency and super-penetration, pervading all space.

The ether, which Einstein eliminated, returns but it is a dynamic, not a static ether.

That deep news interests a few.

Secretary Mellon says 1930 will be a super-year, money abundant, interest rates low, business good.

That interests everybody, violently.

Infinite time, space and ether will take care of themselves: 1930 and business must be attended to at once.

Not fewer than a million good resolutions have been broken already, more breakage will come later. But enough resolutions will be kept to provide the usual annual improvement.

New Year's Eve throughout the country shed the usual light on prohibition, many prohibition raids, many arrests, unlimited whiskey, gin, etc.

Henry Ford welcomes the New Year by spending millions in one advertising campaign telling about his latest new car. His motto is: "Have what people want; then let them know you have it."

A great system of street car and interurban lines, driven into a receivership in New York State, is another reminder that the motor bus came to stay.

Railroads that ignored and despised the motor bus, first, are now running buses of their own, in many States.

Some roads, looking farther ahead, have started their own flying lines.

A telegram from the "Stout Air Line" of Detroit tells of air rates from Detroit to Chicago reduced to only a little more than railroad fare, plus Pullman charge.

Another telegram from the "Universal Air Lines System" of Chicago, says: "Pilot Ray Fortner, in a trimotor Fokker, carried 12 passengers and an assistant pilot from Chicago to Cleveland, 326 miles, in 97 minutes, two hundred and three miles an hour. That trip is one leg on the proposed New York, Los Angeles route. The fare will be the same as by rail.

Against an airplane going 200 miles an hour, what chance will a railroad have, going 40 miles an hour, with fares the same? Americans are in a hurry.

Intelligent railroad men will take charge of passenger flying and control it. Others will fade away, like the old stage coach drivers.

Thomas A. Edison tells President Hoover, through the "Illinois Manufacturing News," that "one of the highest duties of the President is to keep the Government out of business."

That depends on the kind of business, on the honesty and efficiency of government.

Mr. Edison wouldn't have the Government abandon the postoffice and turn it over to Wall Street promoters.

The postoffice is a business. It carries a letter from the southern tip of Florida to the northern tip of Alaska for two cents.

And carries it safely.

New York explodes gasoline in a big way. In the first six months of 1929, the State taxed 774,701,746 gallons of gasoline, not including gasoline used by farmers.

It would have taken 968 freight trains, of eighty cars each, to carry that gasoline. Who would have believed that, when Senator Coussens was investing less than $2,000 in the little Ford car, he would take out, within a short time, $30,000,000 as his share?

India seeks absolute self government, suggesting refusal to pay taxes, a situation that worries Britain's Labor government, in charge of India among other imperial details.

If the well-meaning Mahatma Gandhi has his way, India will learn a lesson.

Taxes collected by rajahs, or overnight dictators, would not be used to supply pure water, or fight plague and famine.

There is a fertile field for sowing Russian propaganda, only more than 200,000,000 of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of India wouldn't know what the Russians were talking about.

In Germany Mennonite refugees from Russia, encamped with their children, are stricken with a strange disease. Forty children died in a few hours. Many were sacrificed because their mothers hid them from doctors, following a Mennonite custom of substituting prayer for medical attention.

That method no longer works. "Know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," includes scientific medical truth.

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MODERNIZATION OF ARMY GOES FORWARD

Secretary Orders Infantry Battalion Experiment.

Washington.—Modernization of the American army, through the introduction of greater fire power, mobility and capacity for sustained effort on the battle front into the infantry combat arm, was moved a step nearer fulfillment by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

On the recommendation of Gen Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff, the war secretary issued orders calling for the organization at once of an experimental infantry battalion with sufficient additional automatic weapons to double the fire power of the present infantry unit of this size.

More Automatic Weapons.

The new infantry battalion will give the army the most compact, powerful and independent combat unit in the history of the American military establishment. It will have 25 per cent more men than the present organization, twice as many automatic rifles, twice as many 30-caliber machine guns, and four 50-caliber machine guns, for use against attacking aircraft and tanks, and introduce two 37-millimeter guns and two 75-millimeter mortars into the infantry unit. The mortars and 37-millimeter guns, formerly a part of the equipment of the old regimental howitzer company, are added to the armament of the battalion headquarters company.

The experimental battalion, composed of 1,178 men, will be armed with a total of 628 rifles, 108 automatic rifles, 24 30-caliber machine guns, four 50-caliber machine guns, two 37-millimeter guns, one-pounders, and two 75-millimeter mortars. The present organization has 544 rifles and 12 30-caliber machine guns. The regimental howitzer company, which is armed with the 37-millimeter mortars, would be abolished if the new experimental organization were adopted as standard for the army.

World War Equipment Still Used.

The step taken by Secretary Hurley recently marks probably the greatest stride the War department has taken toward bringing the army up to date. The army at present is equipped with World war equipment, although its present infantry organization is the result of two years' study made by a special board immediately after the war.

The new organization is designed to give the basic infantry combat unit greater fire power and more mobility without increasing its vulnerability.

Whether the new organization will be found satisfactory is still to be determined. It is certain, however, that changes of some kind will be made.

Coeds Wonder What Kind of Girl Men Like

Madison, Wis.—University of Wisconsin coeds are up in arms because a prominent fraternity man has said that a girl to be popular must not smoke, drink, or neck.

The controversy arose after a questionnaire appeared in the Daily Cardinal, student newspaper, on the subject: "What kind of girls do college men like to date, and if so, why do they always go out with the other kind."

Men don't seem to know what they want, one coed wailed. "A girl shouldn't drink, smoke, or neck, but do many men date those who don't?"

"If a girl acts sweet and stupid, she is too naive. If she is sophisticated they think she is throwing the dog, and if she tries to be just natural, she's considered prosaic."

As a counter attack, another coed presented a list of qualifications demanded in man by herself.

"He need not be handsome or a 'he' man, or a well-known campus figure," she explained. Neatness in dress and general good taste, a good heart, gentlemanliness, and ambition are much more important. He must admire intelligence in women and date them for companionship and not merely for a good necking party."

Says Public Schools Repress Snobbishness

New York.—"The public schools and the American business man's desire for standardization keep superior men from being the "snobs" they should be, Prof. Robert H. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared in continuing his "Be a snob" campaign in a debate here.

"College men are less snobbish than any other group of persons in America," Prof. Rogers said. "They are afraid to be snobbish, as they have all their inclinations toward snobbishness steam-rolled out of them by the stupid public schools and the stupid standardization."

Indians Play Bagpipes

A native bagpipe band was recently found in India by a traveling Scotch man. The band played at mess dinner, and when the visitor rendered "The Road to the Isles," a Scotch favorite, one of the natives repeated the tune reading it from the music.

Prized Manuscript

The original manuscript of "Old Ironsides" is on exhibition on the second floor of the Library of Congress

NOTICE !

Circuit Court held for the County of Appomattox, at the Court House of said county on Monday, the 2nd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1929, and in the 154 th year of the Commonwealth.

On motion of Annetta B. Schaefer, who is a distributee of the estate of Julian C. Schaefer, by counsel, and it appearing to the aforesaid court, that the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank and Annetta B. Schaefer, the Executor of the said Julian C. Schaefer, deceased, have duly filed an account before C. W. Smith, the Commissioner of Accounts, of said court, showing the payment of all known debts and demands against the estate of said decedent and the transactions of said Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank and Annetta B. Schaefer as such executors, and the balance in their hands as such, and that report of said account has been duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Appomattox County, Va., and that more than one year has elapsed since the qualification of said executors, it is, pursuant to Section 5439 of the Code of Virginia of 1919 as amended by the Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia approved March 7, 1922, ordered that any and all creditors of said decedent do appear before the aforesaid court on the first day of the April, 1929, term, of said court to show cause, if any they can, against the payment and delivery of the estate of said decedent to the distributees, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Times-Virginian, a newspaper published in the county of Appomattox, Va.

A Copy—Teste:
C. W. SMITH, Clerk.

Obituary

Mrs. Ella W. Smith died at her old home at Hollywood on Friday December 27, 1929. She was 69 years old. She suffered greatly for about two weeks, but bore her suffering patiently.

She leaves to mourn their loss five children: Alex, Andrew and David Smith, Mrs. E. L. Franklin, of Lynchburg, and Mrs. C. E. Franklin, of this county, and one brother and one sister of Richmond.

May the loving hands of the Lord comfort the bereaved ones and may he help them to realize that his will not ours will be done.

A precious one from us is gone,
A voice we loved is still,
A place is vacant in our home,
Which can never be filled. X

In Remembrance

In sad but loving remembrance of Lillie C. Thomas, who departed this life one year ago January 5, 1929

One year has separated us,
But in thoughts you are ever nigh,
You are happy with the angels,
I on earth am waiting here,
I often sit and think of you,
When I am all alone,
The memory is the only thing
That grief can call its own.
One Who Loved Her.

MRS. BESSIE JAMES

Well known Appomattox lady is here to serve her old friends.

J. C. PENNY CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMET
Attorney-At-Law
Appomattox, Virginia

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is a Prescription for
Colds. Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria.
Its The Most Speedy Known.

Notice To Trespassers

All persons are warned not to hunt, fish or trespass in any manner upon the lands of the following persons, under penalty of being prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

A. H. Clement, Mt. View Farm 1½ miles South of Appomattox, Va.
A. H. Clement, Evergreen Farms.
A. H. Clement, Fish Pond Creek Farm.
A. H. Clement, Appomattox River Orchard.
Miss Ida Jones, Glen Fall.

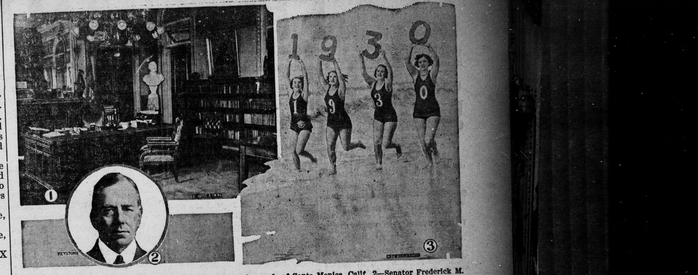
Persons desiring to give notice to trespassers may do so under this head for 50 cents. Send name and post office and your name will be printed 3 months for 50 cents.

We also print cards for posting at five cents each.

A New Complete Stock Of Building Material In Appomattox

Wagers Maufacturing Corporation

"We Never Misrepresent"



1—Neptune's envoys announce the coming of 1930 on the sands of Santa Monica, Calif. 2—Senator Frederick M. Sackett of Kentucky who was selected as American ambassador to Germany. 3—Office in the State, War and Navy building, formerly occupied by General Pershing, now used by President Hoover while the executive office building is being repaired after the fire.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Prohibition Enforcement Is Still the Chief Topic in Washington.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PROHIBITION enforcement continued to be the dominant question in Washington, and the dry issue in congress more especially vocal in the controversy. The most important development of the week was the statement by Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington that during conferences with members of the Hoover crime commission he had been glad to learn that the commission is unanimous in agreeing that its function is to devise the best means possible for enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment. Senator Jones averred that the commission holds that the wisdom or unwisdom of the amendment is not involved in its work.

This was held to be a severe blow to the hopes of the wets, though it is hard to see how the latter could have expected the commission to try to determine the practicability of prohibition.

Senator Jones asserted that the dry phase of the commission's work should be completed by July 1 and warned that a clear and convincing showing of its need will have to be made before funds for prolonging the prohibition inquiry beyond that date are made available. As Jones is prospective chairman of the senate finance committee, he will be in a position to supervise funds asked for the commission's work.

The Washington senator continued: "I find that an important report has already been given to the President. It will be submitted to the congressional joint committee sought by the President as soon as created and ready for work. Other reports will be ready soon.

"All seem to view the industrial alcohol situation as the most difficult one to solve properly, as well as one of the most important phases of prohibition enforcement. In working this out the commission should shield no individual and no line of business."

Senator Borah of Idaho repeated his attacks on the present dry enforcement personnel, asserting that "practically open saloons" are to be found all over the land. "When I say this," he said, "I do not mean simply New York or Chicago. I mean to state a condition which prevails throughout the country. I do not assume that you can catch every bootlegger. But the open flaunting, defiant, persistent disregard of the law, day after day and month after month, with no effort being made to stop it, calls for discussion."

Mr. Borah sent one or two letters to President Hoover, and though their contents were not made public it was understood the senator offered proof of his assertions, and it was indicated that if the administration did not make use of the information given he would lay his evidence before congress.

Then came F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, with a statement in which he took issue with Borah's charges.

"The prohibition department has been doing good work, but there are places where conditions can be bettered," McBride said. "These will be found and corrected. The Department of Justice has had some bad spots. Mr. Mitchell has been active in correcting these but the job has yet to be completed.

"The most hopeful sign about the situation is the fact that the legislative officers, as well as the administrative officers, including the President, are not sidestepping responsibility as has been true under some former conditions and the fact that in the Capital and all over the country enforcement is responding to official insistence."

Senator Brookhart of Iowa, the unrelenting foe of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, renewed his demands that President Hoover remove the secretary from his cabinet, and also declared that Undersecretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills, Assistant Secretary Seymour Lowman and Prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran should be dismissed.

COAST guardsmen seeking to prevent the landing of liquor near Newport, R. I., opened fire on a rum running boat, the Black Duck, and killed three members of the crew. Their action was upheld by their superiors, but the incident serves to provide more ammunition for the enemies of the Eighteenth amendment.

In old Faneuil hall, Boston, the Liberal Civic league held a mass meeting that sent to President Hoover a message asking a searching investigation of the slayings by the coast guard, and after the meeting a mob attacked the coast guard station.

Celebrants of New Year's eve in the larger cities found their activities were subjected to rather less interference by the enforcement officers than in recent years. The supply of intoxicating liquor seemed unlimited, though it is admitted most of it was synthetic with bogus labels.

THOUSANDS of Washingtonians and visitors to the National Capital attended the New Year's day reception held by President and Mrs. Hoover. Among the callers were the members of the cabinet, the handsomely garbed diplomatic corps, senators and representatives and many high officers of the army and navy. Sir Esme Howard, the British ambassador, and Lady Isabella were the first of the long line of diplomats to wish the Hoovers a happy New Year.

The chief justice and Mrs. Taft were missing from the White House reception for the first time in years, owing to the death of Charles P. Taft.

Over in Berlin President von Hindenburg for the first time held a similar reception. The diplomats there disputed over the matter of precedence, for their dean is the ambassador from Russia and the representatives of the United States and other powers that have not recognized the Soviets naturally would not follow him. Finally it was agreed that the French ambassador, De Margerie, should lead the way and present to the president the good wishes of the diplomats.

IF JOUETT SHOUSE, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, knows what he is talking about, we are not likely to have a new tariff act in the near future. He issued a statement in Lexington in which he said that either the coalition tariff measure, which attempts to carry out the promise of real tariff benefits for the farmers, will be enacted or there will be no tariff bill at all. "That latter," he said, "is the more probable outcome, which means that months and months of congressional sessions have been utterly wasted because of the effort to jam through a tariff revision that had no reason in existence or justifiable excuse at this time."

INDIA'S Nationalists under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi have taken a bold step toward independence for their country. The national congress, with only six dissenting votes out of 2,000, adopted Gandhi's resolution for a middle course toward the objective. The resolution authorized the all-India congress committee, an executive body of about 300 members, to launch, whenever it thinks the time ripe, a program of civil disobedience to include non-payment of taxes and similar resistance to British rule.

The Indian Liberal federation has accepted the British declaration of ultimate dominion status for India.

ALL British Samoa was stirred by an event that, while not bulking large in world affairs, was a real tragedy to the natives of those islands. Two white men who have championed the demands of the natives that they be treated by the New Zealand government as equals instead of subjects returned to Apia and the Samoans gathered to welcome them. The police tried to arrest one of the white men and a riot resulted. The police opened fire with machine guns, and nine men were killed, including Tamasese, high chief and an opponent of the native policies. Western Samoa has been under mandate to New Zealand since 1920 and the natives are forced to pay heavy taxes for the support of a horde of useless officials, as well as being subjected to oppressive laws and regulations. The Mau, or native league, is trying to get New Zealand to give up its mandate, wishing the islands to be taken over by the United States and consolidated with Eastern Samoa. Of course the New Zealand government refuses to consider such a plan.

PRINCE CAROL, seemingly is still trying to gain the throne of Rumania, and Italy is reported to have espoused his cause in a way that has aroused the anger of the Rumanians. Recently Signor Preciosi, Italian minister to Bucharest, called at the Rumanian foreign office and informed it in the name of the Italian government that Italy considered it necessary to regularize the dynastic succession to the Rumanian throne and that Prince Carol should be recalled to Rumania and crowned king.

The Rumanians do not dare to make effectual protest against this interference in their internal affairs for they fear they would be isolated in their quarrel with Jugoslavia, which they and Italy regard as an enemy.

THERE was great rejoicing and celebration in China over the announcement of the Nationalist government that extraterritoriality was to be summarily ended on January 1. But the state council's mandate evidently was issued for home consumption and it had little or no effect in the treaty ports, where the foreign officials still declined to let their nationals be tried in native courts. Foreign Minister C. T. Wang said his government was prepared to consider and discuss, within a reasonable time, any representations made by foreign nations with reference to the Chinese decision to end the consular court system and assume legal jurisdiction over foreigners.

SENATOR FREDERICK M. SACKett of Kentucky has been selected as ambassador to Germany. He was cruising in the West Indies when informed of this fact and that the German government had announced that his appointment was acceptable to it. Mr. Sackett started back to Washington at once, saying he would resign from the senate and soon be ready to leave for Berlin.

KENNETH HAWKS, movie director and sportsman, and nine other men engaged in the filming of ventures some air "shots," were buried to death in the Pacific ocean in two tangled, blazing monoplanes off the Palos Verde hills, 25 miles from Los Angeles. Eyewitnesses said that one of the two planes poised above the other and then, as if the pilot had lost his vision in the piercing rays of the setting sun, had darted down and struck the top of the lower plane. After a momentary shudder a wing broke and one of the planes exploded. The other plane, tangled in the debris of its blazing companion, became engulfed in flames and the two swept down to the depths of the ocean.

SCOTLAND'S worst tragedy of 1929 came just at the close of the year. A moving picture theater at Paisley was thronged with children attending a gala performance when fire broke out in the projection booth. Panic ensued, and within a few moments seventy little ones were dead and scores injured.

MOST noteworthy of the deaths of the week was that of Charles F. Taft, Cincinnati newspaper publisher and half-brother of William Howard Taft, former President and now chief justice of the United States Supreme court. Eighteen months ago Mr. Taft was stricken with pneumonia and he never had fully recovered. He had a distinguished career as a lawyer and publisher, served one term in congress and was prominent in state and civic affairs.

NEW YEAR'S day was Football day in California. In the great Rose Bowl at Pasadena the University of Southern California met the undefeated team from the University of Pittsburgh and fairly swamped it, winning by a score of 47 to 14. The San Francisco teams of star collegiate players from the East and the West battled in a game for charity, the Easterners scoring 19 points to 7 for their rivals.

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